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~~SECRET~~

*Dobriansky*

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MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~SECRET~~

August 1, 1984

**RCM HAS SEEN**

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

FROM: PETER *Summer* SOMMER/PAULA *77* DOBRIANSKY

SUBJECT: Possible Presidential Visit to Europe

While I understand the reluctance, prior to the election, to focus on the timing of a Presidential visit to Europe next year, there is enough current activity to warrant bringing this matter to your attention. Moreover, Secretary Shultz may raise this question during your California stay.

There are at least three separate events that could take the President to Europe next year. They are:

- Bonn Economic Summit
- V-E Day Celebrations
- CSCE Tenth Anniversary

Their timing and possible Presidential participation could be heavily influenced by the state of U.S.-Soviet relations and a possible U.S.-Soviet Summit meeting.

Bonn Summit: The Germans have proposed that next year's Economic Summit be held in Bonn from May 2-4. The early date is based primarily on logistical considerations, but State has suggested that the Summit be put off until June or July in order to use the annual OECD ministerial to lay the groundwork for a successful Bonn Summit. Doug McMinn is sending you a separate memo on the Summit, but its timing will obviously dictate when the President would go to Europe.

V-E Day: There is the related question of V-E Day celebrations. May 9, 1985, will make the fortieth anniversary of the end of WWII. While the Germans have not made any formal or informal suggestions, there is speculation that this anniversary would provide ideal impetus for a U.S.-Soviet Summit. Without stretching it, one could postulate that a U.S.-Soviet Summit, on or about May 9, endorsed and supported by the Germans would represent a further healing of the wounds of WWII and the division of Europe. In short, although we have no firm evidence, the Germans may have proposed a May Economic Summit with other considerations in mind.

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED  
Sec. 3.4(b), E.O. 12958, as amended  
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2008  
BY NARA *N*, DATE *11/2/10*

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

2

CSCE: There is also the possibility of the Heads of State participating in a Finnish-sponsored ceremony next summer to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act. State has sent you an inconclusive memo on this possibility, which smacks of having started out as a "reserve your option" memo and then shifts to suggest that acceptance in principle could serve the President well during the campaign (Tab A). The State memo promises a more definitive recommendation, once the Finns make a formal proposal. We have asked State to underline to our CSCE partners the need to respond in a coordinated fashion, once the Finns formalize their invitation.

Reading between the lines of the State memo, EUR wishes to insure that we consider the political, as well as international, implications of early Presidential agreement in principle to attend the tenth anniversary ceremony. We strongly suspect that once the Finns extend the invitation, there will be a European push, if not stampede, to accept. Again, this would increase pressures for a U.S.-Soviet Summit.

Given the current state of U.S.-Soviet relations and the fact that a U.S.-Soviet Summit is a political football, we will likely have to defer any decision on a U.S.-Soviet meeting until after the election. At the same time, we will, however, probably be forced to accept a date for the Bonn Economic Summit and to consider our participation in a CSCE anniversary meeting well before the election.

Our current thinking (which Jack and Doug share) is to defer any decision on a U.S.-Soviet Summit and to work hand-in-hand with our Allies on the date for the Bonn Summit and the date and level of participation for the Helsinki CSCE anniversary meeting.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you discuss the various possibilities with Secretary Shultz during your California stay and share your initial thinking with us.

Your current views: \_\_\_\_\_

Attachment

Tab A State's Memo

Jack *PSB* *TC* *PSB for* Matlock, Ty Cobb, and Doug McIninn and concur.

cc: Don Fortier  
Ron Lehman  
Walt Raymond

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

WASHFAX RECEIPT  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BB

S/S #

85 JAN 19 11:22

WORLDWIDE  
SITUATION ROOM

MESSAGE NO. 2976 CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED No. Pages 4

FROM: KLOSSON EUR/RPM 632-8050 6225  
(Officer name) (Office symbol) (Extension) (Room number)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION January 22 Announcement of Ambassador Schifke to Head US Delegation to Ottawa CSCE Human Rights Mtg

Agency	DELIVER TO:	Extension	Room No.
<u>NSC</u>	<u>Peter Sommer</u>	<u>395-5732</u>	<u>361 DEOB</u>
	<u>Kiamitt</u>		

RE: CLEARANCE  INFORMATION  PER REQUEST  COMMENT

REMARKS: Request clearance by 10 a.m. Tuesday January 23 on State Department press statement.

S/S Officer: Bornia (Signature)

January 22, 1985

EUR PRESS GUIDANCE

STATEMENT FOR NOON BRIEFING ON THE  
APPOINTMENT OF AMBASSADOR RICHARD SCHIFTER  
TO HEAD U.S. DELEGATION TO OTTAWA CSCE MEETING

Ambassador Richard Schifter has been appointed to serve as U.S. Representative and Chairman of the United States Delegation to the Human Rights Experts Meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). This meeting begins in Ottawa, Canada on May 7, 1985 and is scheduled to last six weeks. It will be immediately preceded by a two-week preparatory conference which begins on April 23, 1985. The CSCE participating states -- 33 European countries, the United States and Canada -- are mandated to meet in Ottawa "on questions concerning respect, in their States, for human rights and fundamental freedoms, in all their aspects, as embodied in the Final Act." The Ottawa meeting is the first CSCE experts meeting on human rights and the first CSCE meeting to be held in North America. While heading the U.S. delegation in Ottawa, Ambassador Schifter will continue to serve as Deputy United States Representative to the United Nations for Security Council Affairs, and United States Representative to the United Nations Human Rights Commission. Biographical information on Ambassador Schifter is available.

Q: What is the context of the Ottawa meeting?

A: -- The human rights experts meeting is one of seven meetings on specialized topics mandated by the Madrid Meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), which concluded in 1983. These specialized or "experts" meetings deal with a variety of issues included in the Helsinki Final Act such as military security, peaceful settlement of disputes, cooperation in the Mediterranean, culture, human contacts, and human rights. At the Madrid meeting, the Western nations insisted on the Ottawa meeting as one means of ensuring continuing balance between the human rights and security dimensions of the Helsinki process. The next major CSCE follow-up conference is scheduled for Vienna in November 1986.

Q: Why do we legitimize the terrible and worsening Soviet human rights record by continuing to participate in the CSCE?

A: -- Failures by the Soviet and Eastern European countries to comply with the human rights provisions of the Helsinki process are indeed deplorable, and have been documented most recently in the Seventeenth Semiannual Report on CSCE implementation. However, the Helsinki Final Act does not legitimize this seriously flawed record. On the contrary, the CSCE agreements codify the human rights obligations of states and provide an international forum for the review of respect for human rights. The Ottawa Human Rights Experts meeting is the first CSCE meeting to focus exclusively on human rights. Although the CSCE does not have an enforcement mechanism to compel other nations to live up to their commitments, the force of international attention is a potent instrument to ensure that failure to live up to the commitments in the Final Act and the Madrid Concluding Document will entail at least a political cost.

DECLASSIFIED

Dept. of State Guidelines, July 21, 1997

BY CH NARA, DATE 11/12/98 NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL SECRETARIAT

PAGE 01 OF 02 SECSTATE WASHDC 9028 DTG: 190144Z JAN 85 P01: 019486  
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TO CSCE COLLECTIVE IMMEDIATE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ STATE 019028

E.O. 12356: DECL: OADR  
TAGS: CSCE, NATO, SHUM, PREL  
SUBJECT: CSCE/HREN: -- ANNOUNCEMENT OF USDEL CHAIRMAN

1. (U) - AMBASSADOR RICHARD SCHIFTER HAS BEEN APPOINTED TO SERVE AS HEAD OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE CSCE HUMAN RIGHTS EXPERTS MEETING. THIS MEETING BEGINS IN OTTAWA ON MAY 7, 1985 AND IS SCHEDULED TO LAST NO LONGER THAN SIX WEEKS. IT WILL BE IMMEDIATELY PRECEDED BY A TWO-WEEK PREPARATORY MEETING WHICH BEGINS ON APRIL 23, 1985.

2. (C) - FOR USNATO: MISSION IS AUTHORIZED TO INFORM ALLIES OF THIS APPOINTMENT IN THE JANUARY 22 NATO POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING. THE DEPARTMENT PLANS TO ISSUE A PRESS STATEMENT AT THE JANUARY 22 NOON PRESS BRIEFING. MISSION MAY DRAW ON POINTS WHICH FOLLOW:

-- AMBASSADOR RICHARD SCHIFTER HAS BEEN APPOINTED ... TO SERVE AS HEAD OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE OTTAWA HUMAN RIGHTS EXPERTS MEETING. HE WILL CONTINUE TO SERVE AS DEPUTY UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS FOR SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS, AND UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION (UNHCR).

-- PRIOR TO HIS APPOINTMENT TO THESE SENIOR AMERICAN POSTS AT THE UNITED NATIONS, AMBASSADOR SCHIFTER PRACTICED AS AN ATTORNEY IN WASHINGTON D.C. HE IS AN AUTHORITY IN THE FIELD OF AMERICAN INDIAN LAW; HAS PLAYED A LEADING ROLE IN NATIONAL CIVIC ACTIVITIES AND GROUPS SUCH AS THE COALITION FOR A DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY, COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER, AND THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE; AND HAS PARTICIPATED ACTIVELY IN EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS, ESPECIALLY EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED, IN HIS HOME STATE OF MARYLAND.

3. (C) - FOR CSCE COLLECTIVE: AFTER JANUARY 22 MEETING OF NATO POLITICAL COMMITTEE, NON-NATO POSTS MAY INFORM HOST GOVERNMENTS OF THIS APPOINTMENT AS APPROPRIATE.

4. (C) - FOR OTTAWA: THE DEPARTMENT HAS INFORMALLY NOTIFIED CANADIAN EMBASSY OF SCHIFTER APPOINTMENT. EMBASSY MAY WISH TO FOLLOW-UP MORE FORMALLY WITH HOST GOVERNMENT BY PROVIDING BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION WHICH FOLLOWS IN PARA 6. AMBASSADOR SCHIFTER HOPES TO HAVE OPPORTUNITY TO MEET WITH

AMBASSADORS JAY AND ROGERS, AND OTHER CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES CONCERNED WITH THE HREM, AS SOON AS IT CAN BE CONVENIENTLY SCHEDULED.

5. (C) - FOR OTHER NATO POSTS: POSTS MAY WISH TO PROVIDE HOST GOVERNMENTS ADDITIONAL BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION WHICH FOLLOWS IN PARA 6.

6. (LOU) - BEGIN BIODATA:

RICHARD SCHIFTER WAS APPOINTED DEPUTY UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS FOR SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS, WITH THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR, BY PRESIDENT REAGAN ON JUNE 11, 1984. HE IS ALSO UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION, A POSITION TO WHICH HE WAS NAMED BY PRESIDENT REAGAN IN JANUARY 1983. IN 1981-83, HE WAS ALTERNATE U.S. REPRESENTATIVE TO THE U.N. HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION AND U.S. REPRESENTATIVE TO THE COMMITTEE ON CONVENTION AND RECOMMENDATIONS AT UNESCO.

A LAWYER BY PROFESSION, AMBASSADOR SCHIFTER WAS, PRIOR TO HIS APPOINTMENT TO THE UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS, A PARTNER IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. OFFICE OF THE LAW FIRM OF FRIED, FRANK, HARRIS, SHRIVER, AND KAMPELMAN. HE JOINED THAT FIRM SHORTLY AFTER HIS GRADUATION FROM LAW SCHOOL IN 1951. HIS PRACTICE AREA WAS ADMINISTRATIVE LAW AND HE IS A WELL-KNOWN AUTHORITY IN THE FIELD OF FEDERAL INDIAN LAW, HAVING SERVED AS COUNSEL FOR AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBES. HIS WRITINGS IN THE FIELD INCLUDE TRENDS IN FEDERAL INDIAN ADMINISTRATION, SOUTH DAKOTA LAW REVIEW, 1970; INDIAN RESERVATION DEVELOPMENT: REALITY OR MYTH?, CALIFORNIA WESTERN LAW REVIEW, 1972; HEALING V. JONES: MANDATE FOR ANOTHER TRAIL OF TEARS?, NORTH DAKOTA LAW REVIEW, 1974. HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE PRESIDENT'S TASK FORCE ON AMERICAN INDIANS IN 1966-67.

LONG AN ACTIVE DEMOCRAT, AMBASSADOR SCHIFTER WAS ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE COALITION FOR A DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY, AND HAS ALSO BEEN A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER.

FOR MANY YEARS, AMBASSADOR SCHIFTER PARTICIPATED IN THE EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS OF HIS HOME STATE OF MARYLAND AS A CITIZEN MEMBER OF VARIOUS BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS. HIS SERVICE ENCOMPASSED TWENTY YEARS OF MEMBERSHIP ON THE MARYLAND STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION, INCLUDING EIGHT YEARS AS THE BOARD'S VICE PRESIDENT AND FOUR YEARS AS PRESIDENT. HE ALSO SERVED ON THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS OF THE MARYLAND SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, AS CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION FOR THE FUNDING OF THE EDUCATION OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN AND AS CHAIRMAN OF THE MARYLAND VALUES EDUCATION COMMISSION.

AMBASSADOR SCHIFTER'S OTHER CIVIC ACTIVITIES INCLUDE MEMBERSHIP ON THE NATIONAL BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE, THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE OF COMMENTARY MAGAZINE AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BLAUSTEIN INSTITUTE. HE HAS ALSO SERVED AS PRESIDENT OF THE JEWISH INSTITUTE FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON, D.C., AND HAS BEEN A MEMBER OF THE U.S. HOLOCAUST COUNCIL SINCE 1980.

AMBASSADOR SCHIFTER WAS BORN IN VIENNA, AUSTRIA IN 1923, AND CAME TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1938. HE GRADUATED SUMMUM CUM LAUDE FROM THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK IN 1943 AND RECEIVED HIS L.L.B. FROM YALE LAW SCHOOL IN 1951. HE IS A MEMBER OF PHI BETA KAPPA. FROM 1943-46 HE SERVED IN THE U.S. ARMY, MOSTLY IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
SECRETARIAT

PAGE 02 OF 02    SECSTATE WASHDC 9025    DTG: 190144Z JAN 05    PCN: 019466

AMBASSADOR SCHIFTER AND HIS WIFE LILO SCHIFTER HAVE FIVE  
CHILDREN AND SIX GRANDCHILDREN.    END TEXT.    SHULTZ  
BT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

*CSC*

ROUTE SLIP

TO <i>Paula</i>	Take necessary action <input type="checkbox"/>
	Approval or signature <input type="checkbox"/>
	Comment <input type="checkbox"/>
	Prepare reply <input type="checkbox"/>
	Discuss with me <input type="checkbox"/>
	For your information <input type="checkbox"/>
	See remarks below <input type="checkbox"/>
FROM <i>John Cooney</i>	DATE _____

REMARKS

*We have not yet submitted the proclamation to the formal White House Clearance system, in order to let you review it first and determine if there are any problems.*

*Please call Bess Weaver (x5608) if you have any comments. Unfortunately, we need to forward the proc. this afternoon, so we cannot give you much lead time.*

OMB FORM 4  
Rev Aug 70

*OK*  
*22 called*  
*4/25/85*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

ROUTE SLIP

<b>TO</b> Alfred Kingon	Take necessary action	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Approval or signature	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Comment	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Prepare reply	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Discuss with me	<input type="checkbox"/>
	For your information	<input type="checkbox"/>
	See remarks below	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>FROM</b> Mike Horowitz	<b>DATE</b> 4/25	

REMARKS

HELSINKI HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

Inquiries with respect to the attached draft proclamation should be directed to:

Mr. Joseph A. Limprecht  
Office of European Regional  
Political and Security Affairs  
Department of State

632-1134



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MICHAEL J. HOROWITZ  
COUNSEL TO THE DIRECTOR

SUBJECT: HELSINKI HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

To commemorate the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Congress has, by Senate Joint Resolution 15, authorized and requested the President to designate May 7, 1985, as "Helsinki Human Rights Day."

The proposed proclamation was submitted by the Department of State and has been retyped in this office to reflect minor editorial changes and as to format.

The proposed proclamation has the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Enclosure

HELSINKI HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

May 7, 1985 marks the opening session in Ottawa of the Human Rights Experts Meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. This meeting is mandated to deal with questions concerning respect, in all 35 CSCE states, for human rights and fundamental freedoms, in all their aspects, as embodied in the Final Act. This is the first CSCE meeting that has ever been devoted exclusively to human rights issues. *ee* ✓

~~I pledge~~ <sup>T</sup> The United States delegation will work tirelessly to achieve meaningful results in this area of such great concern to this Nation. ✓

Human rights and fundamental freedoms lie at the heart of the commitments made in the Helsinki Accords of 1975 and in the Madrid Concluding Document of 1983. These documents set forth a clear code of conduct, not only for relations among sovereign states, but also for relations between states and their citizens. They hold out a beacon of hope for those in the East who seek a free, more just, and secure life. We and the other Atlantic democracies will not flag in our efforts to see that these commitments will someday be fully honored in all of Europe. ✓

Let us as Americans look once again to our commitment to implement fully the human rights and humanitarian provisions of the Helsinki Accord. These freedoms are fundamental to our way of life. Let us pledge ourselves once again to do everything in our power so that all men and women may enjoy them in peace. In doing so, we call on all 35 CSCE states to dedicate themselves to upholding these sacred principles. ✓

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 15, has designated May 7, 1985 as "Helsinki Human Rights Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation reasserting our commitment to the Helsinki Accords.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 7, 1985 as Helsinki Human Rights Day, and call upon all Americans to observe this day with appropriate observances that reflect our continuing dedication to full implementation of the commitment to human rights and fundamental freedoms made in the Helsinki Accords.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this  
day of , in the year of our Lord  
nineteen hundred and eighty-five, and of the Independence of the  
United States of America the two hundred and ninth.

CSCF

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

March 21, 1985

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM: PAULA DOBRIANSKY PD

SUBJECT: S-592: Rotation of Chairmanship of the CSCE  
Between House and Senate

I have reviewed and concur with Enrolled Bill S-592, which provides that the chairmanship of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe shall rotate between members appointed from the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate. State and Justice have also reviewed this enrolled Bill and concur. A memorandum for your signature to Mr. James M. Frey is attached at Tab I.

<sup>BS</sup> Peter Sommer and Sven <sup>54</sup>Kraemer concur.

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the memorandum at Tab I to Mr. Frey.

Approve \_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

Attachments:

Tab I Memorandum to Mr. Frey of OMB, with background papers

Dobriansky

CSEC

BP

National Security Council  
The White House

System # I  
Package # 2253

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Bob Pearson	<u>1</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>A</u>
Bob Kimmitt			
John Poindexter			
Paul Thompson			
Wilma Hall			
Bud McFarlane			
Bob Kimmitt			
NSC Secretariat	<u>2</u>		<u>D</u>
Situation Room			

I = Information    **A = Action**    R = Retain    D = Dispatch    N = No further Action

cc: VP Meese Regan Deaver Other \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS                      Should be seen by: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date/Time)



MEMORANDUM

## NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES M. FREY

FROM: ROBERT M. KIMMITT *WRP for*  
SUBJECT: Enrolled Bill S-592 re Chairmanship of CSCE

We have reviewed and concur with Enrolled Bill S-592, which provides that the chairmanship of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe shall rotate between members appointed from the U.S. House of Representatives and from the Senate.

Attachments

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

March 21, 1985

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM: PAULA DOBRIANSKY *PD*

SUBJECT: S-592: Rotation of Chairmanship of the CSCE  
Between House and Senate

I have reviewed and concur with Enrolled Bill S-592, which provides that the chairmanship of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe shall rotate between members appointed from the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate. State and Justice have also reviewed this enrolled Bill and concur. A memorandum for your signature to Mr. James M. Frey is attached at Tab I.

*PS* Peter Sommer and *54* Sven Kraemer concur.

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the memorandum at Tab I to Mr. Frey.

Approve *WMP* Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

Attachments:

Tab I Memorandum to Mr. Frey of OMB, with background papers

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
Washington, D. C. 20503

3/20/85

ENROLLED BILL REQUEST

In accordance with OMB Circular No. A-19, your written views and recommendation for Presidential action are requested on the following enrolled bill(s) (facsimile(s) attached):

S. 592

Please consult section 10 of OMB Circular A-19, pages 12-14, for instructions regarding the preparation of enrolled bill letters and the procedures to be followed on enrolled bills.

Within TWO DAYS (including holidays but excluding Sundays) after receipt of this request, your reply (original and one copy) should be delivered VIA SPECIAL MESSENGER to Mrs. Julia Yuille, Room 7201, New Executive Office Building.

Your cooperation in meeting this deadline is needed to provide maximum time for Presidential action on the enrolled bill(s).

James M. Frey  
Assistant Director for  
Legislative Reference

ATTENTION: Robert Kimmitt  
NSC

# Ninety-ninth Congress of the United States of America

## AT THE FIRST SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Thursday, the third day of January,  
one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five*

### An Act

To provide that the chairmanship of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe shall rotate between members appointed from the House of Representatives and members appointed from the Senate, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### MEMBERSHIP OF COMMISSION AND APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRMAN AND COCHAIRMAN

SECTION 1. (a) Section 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe", approved June 3, 1976 (22 U.S.C. 3003), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. (a) The Commission shall be composed of twenty-one members as follows:

"(1) Nine Members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Five Members shall be selected from the majority party and four Members shall be selected, after consultation with the minority leader of the House, from the minority party.

"(2) Nine Members of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate. Five Members shall be selected from the majority party of the Senate, after consultation with the majority leader, and four Members shall be selected, after consultation with the minority leader of the Senate, from the minority party.

"(3) One member of the Department of State appointed by the President of the United States.

"(4) One member of the Department of Defense appointed by the President of the United States.

"(5) One member of the Department of Commerce appointed by the President of the United States.

"(b) There shall be a Chairman and a Cochairman of the Commission."

(b) Section 3 of such Act, as amended by subsection (a) of this section, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(c) At the beginning of each odd-numbered Congress, the President of the Senate, on the recommendation of the majority leader, shall designate one of the Senate Members as Chairman of the Commission. At the beginning of each even-numbered Congress, the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall designate one of the House Members as Chairman of the Commission.

"(d) At the beginning of each odd-numbered Congress, the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall designate one of the House Members as Cochairman of the Commission. At the beginning of each even-numbered Congress, the President of the Senate, on the recommendation of the majority leader, shall designate one of the Senate Members as Cochairman of the Commission."

(c) On the effective date of this subsection, the President of the Senate, on the recommendation of the majority leader, shall designate one of the Senate Members to serve as Chairman of the Commission for the duration of the Ninety-ninth Congress, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall designate one of the House Members to serve as Cochairman of the Commission for the duration of the Ninety-ninth Congress.

#### FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 2. Section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe", approved June 3, 1976 (22 U.S.C. 3002), is amended by inserting "human rights and" after "relating to" in the first sentence.

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE COMMISSION

SEC. 3. Section 7(a) of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe", approved June 3, 1976 (22 U.S.C. 3007(a)), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 7. (a)(1) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Commission for each fiscal year such sums as may be necessary to enable it to carry out its duties and functions. Appropriations to the Commission are authorized to remain available until expended.

"(2) Appropriations to the Commission shall be disbursed on vouchers approved—

"(A) jointly by the Chairman and the Cochairman, or

"(B) by a majority of the members of the personnel and administration committee established pursuant to section 8(a)."

#### FOREIGN TRAVEL FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES

SEC. 4. Section 7 of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe", approved June 3, 1976 (22 U.S.C. 3007), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(d) Foreign travel for official purposes by Commission members and staff may be authorized by either the Chairman or the Cochairman."

#### STAFF OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 5. Section 8 of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe", approved June 3, 1976 (22 U.S.C. 3008), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 8. (a) The Commission shall have a personnel and administration committee composed of the Chairman, the Cochairman, the senior Commission member from the minority party in the House of Representatives, and the senior Commission member from the minority party in the Senate.

"(b) All decisions pertaining to the hiring, firing, and fixing of pay of Commission staff personnel shall be by a majority vote of the personnel and administration committee, except that—

"(1) the Chairman shall be entitled to appoint and fix the pay of the staff director, and the Cochairman shall be entitled to appoint and fix the pay of his senior staff person; and

"(2) the Chairman and Cochairman each shall have the authority to appoint, with the approval of the personnel and

administration committee, at least four professional staff members who shall be responsible to the Chairman or the Cochairman (as the case may be) who appointed them.

The personnel and administration committee may appoint and fix the pay of such other staff personnel as it deems desirable.

“(c) All staff appointments shall be made without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and general schedule pay rates.

“(d)(1) For purposes of pay and other employment benefits, rights, and privileges and for all other purposes, any employee of the Commission shall be considered to be a congressional employee as defined in section 2107 of title 5, United States Code.

“(2) For purposes of section 3304(c)(1) of title 5, United States Code, staff personnel of the Commission shall be considered as if they are in positions in which they are paid by the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

“(3) The provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection shall be effective as of June 3, 1976.”.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 6. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act or April 15, 1985, whichever is later.

(b)(1) The amendment made by subsection (b) of the first section shall take effect on the first day of the One Hundredth Congress.

(2) Subsection (d) of section 8 of the Act entitled “An Act to establish a Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe”, approved June 3, 1976 (as added by section 5 of this Act), shall be effective as of June 3, 1976.

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

*Vice President of the United States and  
President of the Senate.*

*Paula*  
2310 CSCE

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

March 22, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM: PETER R. SOMMER *Peter*

SUBJECT: S-592 - Commission on Security and Cooperation  
In Europe

The subject legislation resolves a longstanding dispute between the House and Senate regarding chairmanship of the CSCE Commission. In essence, it provides for rotating membership where in the past a member of the House has always been chairman. We should stay out of the middle of this House-Senate dispute which apparently has been resolved by the legislation which passed both Houses by voice vote.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign Tab I staffing memo to Chew which states that we have no objection to S-592.

Approve \_\_\_\_\_

Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

*SK*  
Sven Kraemer, *Chris Lehman*, *Walt Raymond*, and *Paula Dobrianski*  
concur. *(N/A)*

Attachment  
Tab I Staffing Memo to Chew

## WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3/21/85 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON, 3/22/85

SUBJECT: S. 592 - COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	McMANUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
REGAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROLLINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUCHANAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CHEW	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SS	SVAHN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FRIEDERSDORF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERSTANDIG	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FULLER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WHITTLESEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HICKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HICKS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
KINGON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McFARLANE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**REMARKS:**

Please provide comments and recommendations by noon tomorrow.  
Thank you.

**RESPONSE:** We have no objection to S-592.

Robert M. Kimmitt  
Executive Secretary

David L. Chew  
Staff Secretary  
Ext. 2702





EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

MAR 21 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Bill S. 592 - Commission on Security and  
Cooperation in Europe  
Sponsors - Senators Dole (R) Kansas, Byrd (D) West  
Virginia, and Pell (D) Rhode Island

Last Day for Action

Purpose

Expands the congressional membership of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, provides for a Cochairman of the Commission, and provides for rotation of the Chairmanship and Cochairmanship of the Commission between members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and members appointed by the President of the Senate.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget	Approval
Department of State	Approval (informally)
National Security Council	No objection (informally)
Department of Justice	No objection (informally)

Discussion

The Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe was established by Congress in 1976 to monitor actions of the signatories of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, signed at Helsinki, Finland, on August 1, 1975. Under current law, the Commission is composed of 15 members (six from the House, six from the Senate and three from the Executive branch) and chaired by a House member appointed by the Speaker.

The enrolled bill:

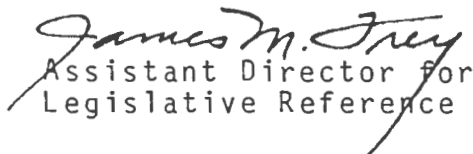
- clarifies in statute that one aspect of the Commission's work is the examination of human rights developments in the signatory nations;

- increases the number of members on the Commission to twenty-one by increasing to nine the number of members from both the House and Senate. In each house, five members are to be selected from the majority and four members are to be selected from the minority party;
- creates a Cochairman of the Commission;
- during odd-numbered Congresses, authorizes the President of the Senate, on the recommendation of the majority leader, to designate one of the Senate members of the Commission as Chairman and the Speaker of the House to designate one of the House members of the Commission as Cochairman;
- during even-numbered Congresses, authorizes the Speaker of the House to designate one of the House members of the Commission as Chairman and the President of the Senate, on the recommendation of the majority leader, to designate the Cochairman from among the Senate members;
- establishes a personnel and administration committee of the Commission to make decisions pertaining to most Commission staff personnel;
- makes certain other administrative changes in the operation of the Commission; and
- authorizes the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary for the Commission.

Finally, nothing in the enrolled bill alters the current arrangement for Executive branch participation on the Commission (represented by one member from State, Defense, and Commerce appointed by the President).

S. 592 resolves a long-standing dispute between the House and Senate regarding Chairmanship of the Commission. Throughout the life of the Commission, because of the way the enabling legislation had been drafted, a member of the House has been Chairman. Members of the Senate have continually argued that the "joint" House-Senate composition of the Commission requires a sharing of the Commission's leadership as now provided by the enrolled bill.

The enrolled bill passed both Houses of the Congress by voice vote.

  
Assistant Director for  
Legislative Reference

Enclosures

*Handwritten initials and "CSCF"*

April 25, 1985

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM: PAULA DOBRIANSKY *PD*

SUBJECT: SJR-15: Helsinki Human Rights Day

I have reviewed and concur with the proposed memorandum to the President from the Office of Management and Budget regarding Enrolled Resolution S.J. Res. 15: Helsinki Human Rights Day. A memorandum to Mr. Chew is at Tab I.

*PS* Sommer, Steiner, *SRS* Sestanovich, *SK* Kraemer, *Matlock* Matlock and Raymond *WR* concur.

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the memorandum at Tab I to Mr. Chew.

Approve \_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

Attachment:

Tab I Memorandum to Mr. Chew with background papers

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

3294

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID L. CHEW

FROM: ROBERT M. KIMMITT

SUBJECT: SJR-15: Helsinki Human Rights Day

We have reviewed and concur with the proposed memorandum to the President from the Office of Management and Budget on the subject Enrolled Senate Joint Resolution.

Attachments

## WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/24/85 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: Noon, 4/25/85

SUBJECT: Enrolled Resolution S.J. Res. 15 - Helsinki Human Rights Day

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
REGAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROLLINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUCHANAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CHEW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VERSTANDIG	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WHITTLESEY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FRIEDERSDORF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>RYAN</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HICKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>DANIELS</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HICKS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
KINGON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McFARLANE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**REMARKS:**

Please provide any comments or recommendations directly to my office by noon Thursday. Thanks

**RESPONSE:**

David L. Chew  
Staff Secretary  
Ext. 2702



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

APR 24 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Resolution S.J.Res. 15 - Helsinki Human Rights Day  
Sponsors - Rep. DeConcini (D) Arizona and 40 others

Last Day for Action

April 30, 1985 - Tuesday

Purpose

Designates May 7, 1985, as "Helsinki Human Rights Day."

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget	Approval
Department of State	Approval (informally)
National Security Council	Approval (Informally)

Discussion

This year will mark the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, otherwise known as the "Helsinki Accords." On May 7, 1985, experts on human rights and fundamental freedoms will meet in Ottawa, Canada, to discuss questions concerning these issues as embodied in the Helsinki Accords.

S.J.Res. 15 designates May 7, 1985, the opening date of the Ottawa meeting, as "Helsinki Human Rights Day." Furthermore, the enrolled resolution authorizes and requests the President to:

- issue a proclamation reasserting the American commitment to full implementation of the Helsinki Accords, urging all signatory nations to abide by the obligations under the Accords, and encouraging the American people to join in observance of the designated day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities; and
- raise with the governments of eastern Europe the issue of their noncompliance with the Helsinki Accords and take other actions to advance human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Finally, the enrolled resolution directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit copies of S.J.Res. 15 to the President, the Secretary of State, and the Ambassadors of the thirty-four Helsinki signatory nations.

S.J.Res. 15 passed both Houses of the Congress by voice vote. We understand that a draft proclamation, prepared by the Department of State, is being forwarded separately for your consideration.

(Signed) James M. Frey

Assistant Director for  
Legislative Reference

Enclosures

99TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# S. J. RES. 15

To designate May 7, 1985, as "Helsinki Human Rights Day".

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 3, 1985

Mr. DECONCINI (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. QUAYLE, Mr. METZENBAUM, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. PROXMIRE, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. BOREN, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. HEFLIN, Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. SYMMS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. SIMON, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. DURENBERGER, Mr. BOSCHWITZ, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. EXON, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. CHILES, Mr. INOUE, Mr. DIXON, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. SASSER, and Mr. HARKIN) introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

---

# JOINT RESOLUTION

To designate May 7, 1985, as "Helsinki Human Rights Day".

Whereas this year will be the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (hereafter in this preamble referred to as the "Helsinki Accords");

Whereas on August 1, 1975, the Helsinki Accords were agreed to by the Governments of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, the Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Ro-



mania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and Yugoslavia;

Whereas the Helsinki Accords express the commitment of the participating States to “respect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion”;

Whereas the Helsinki Accords also express the commitment of the participating States to “promote and encourage the effective exercise of civil, political, economic, social, cultural and other rights and freedoms all of which derive from the inherent dignity of the human person and are essential for his free and full development”;

Whereas the Helsinki Accords also express the commitment of the participating States to “recognize and respect the freedom of the individual to profess and practise, alone or in community with others, religion or belief acting in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience”;

Whereas the Helsinki Accords also express the commitment of the participating States in whose territory national minorities exist to “respect the right of persons belonging to such minorities to equality before the law, will afford them the full opportunity for the actual enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and will, in this manner, protect their legitimate interests in this sphere”;

Whereas the Helsinki Accords also express the commitment of the participating States to “recognize the universal significance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for which is an essential factor for the peace, justice and well-being necessary to ensure the development of friendly

relations and co-operation among themselves as among all States”;

Whereas the Helsinki Accords also express the commitment of the participating States to “constantly respect these rights and freedoms in their mutual relations and will endeavour jointly and separately, including in co-operation with the United Nations, to promote universal and effective respect for them”;

Whereas the Helsinki Accords also express the commitment of the participating States to “confirm the right of the individual to know and act upon his rights and duties in this field”;

Whereas the Helsinki Accords also express the commitment of the participating States in the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms to “act in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights” and to “fulfill their obligations as set forth in the international declarations and agreements in this field, including inter alia the International Covenants on Human Rights, by which they may be bound”;

Whereas the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Romania, in agreeing to the Helsinki Accords, have acknowledged an adherence to the principles of human rights and fundamental freedoms as embodied in the Helsinki Accords;

Whereas the aforementioned Governments have not fulfilled their commitments to the Helsinki Accords by denying individuals their inherent rights to freedom of religion, thought, conscience, and belief;

Whereas on May 7, 1985, a meeting of experts on human rights and fundamental freedoms will be convened in Ottawa, Canada, to discuss questions concerning respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms as embodied in the Helsinki Accords;

Whereas this meeting is called for in the concluding document of the Madrid Review Conference of September 9, 1983; and

Whereas this meeting will be attended by representatives of all Helsinki signatory nations: Now, therefore, be it

1       *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of*  
2 *the United States of America in Congress assembled, That—*

3           (1) May 7, 1985, the opening date of the Ottawa  
4 meeting of experts on human rights and fundamental  
5 freedoms, is designated as “Helsinki Human Rights  
6 Day”;

7           (2) the President is authorized and requested to  
8 issue a proclamation reasserting the American commit-  
9 ment to full implementation of the human rights and  
10 humanitarian provisions of the Helsinki Accords,  
11 urging all signatory nations to abide by their obliga-  
12 tions under the Helsinki Accords, and encouraging the  
13 people of the United States to join the President and  
14 Congress in observance of “Helsinki Human Rights  
15 Day” with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and ac-  
16 tivities;

17           (3) the President is further requested to continue  
18 his efforts to achieve full implementation of the human

1 rights provisions of the Helsinki Accords by raising the  
2 issue of noncompliance with the Governments of the  
3 Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German  
4 Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Romania  
5 at every available opportunity;

6 (4) the President is further requested to convey to  
7 all signatories of the Helsinki Accords that respect for  
8 human rights and fundamental freedoms is a vital ele-  
9 ment of further progress in the ongoing Helsinki proc-  
10 ess; and

11 (5) the President is authorized to convey to allies  
12 and friends of the United States that unity on the ques-  
13 tion of respect for human rights and fundamental free-  
14 doms is the most effective means to promote the full  
15 implementation of the human rights and humanitarian  
16 provisions of the Helsinki Accords.

17 SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate is directed to  
18 transmit copies of this joint resolution to the President, the  
19 Secretary of State, and the Ambassadors of the thirty-four  
20 Helsinki signatory nations.

○

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Document No. 245046

April 26, 1985

FILE CSCE  
State OK  
Maureen Hudson

MEMORANDUM FOR:

FRED FIELDING  
ALFRED H. KINGON  
M. B. OGLESBY  
JACK SVAHN  
ED ROLLINS  
PAT BUCHANAN  
FRED RYAN (FYI)  
✓ BOB KIMMITT, NSC

FROM:

(for) Duncan Clark  
ANNE HIGGINS  
94 OEOB

SUBJECT:

(DRAFT PROCLAMATION)

Helsinki Human Rights Day, 1985

Attached for your review is the above mentioned proclamation designating Tuesday, May 7, 1985, as "Helsinki Human Rights Day, 1985."

It was submitted by the Department of State and edited/revised by this office.

(IMMEDIATE ATTENTION REQUIRED.) Written response required by no later than 2:00 p.m. TODAY, April 26. For routine clearance, call Maureen Hudson, extension 2304. For questions or discussion, call Duncan Clark, extension 7610.

Thank you.

cc: Ron Geisler

HELSINKI HUMAN RIGHTS DAY, 1985

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

May 7, 1985, marks the opening session in Ottawa of the Human Rights Experts Meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. This meeting is mandated to deal with questions concerning the record of all 35 CSCE states in protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, in all their aspects, as embodied in the Final Act. This is the first CSCE meeting that has ever been devoted exclusively to human rights issues. *It visibly manifests the success of joint US-West European efforts to utilize CSCE as a major forum for discussions on human rights.*

The United States delegation will work tirelessly to achieve meaningful results at this assembly, which discusses an issue of great concern to this Nation.

Human rights and fundamental freedoms lie at the heart of the commitments made in the Helsinki Accords of 1975 and in the Madrid Concluding Document of 1983. These documents set forth a clear code of conduct, not only for relations among sovereign states, but also for relations between states and their citizens. They hold out a beacon of hope for those in the East who seek a freer, more just, and more secure life. We and the other Atlantic democracies will not waver in our efforts to see that these commitments are someday fully honored in all of Europe.

Let us as Americans look once again to our commitment to implement fully the human rights and humanitarian provisions of the Helsinki Accords, because these freedoms are fundamental to our way of life. Let us pledge ourselves once again to do everything in our power so that all men and women may enjoy them in peace. In doing so, we call on all 35 CSCE states to dedicate themselves to upholding these humane principles.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 15, has designated May 7, 1985, as "Helsinki Human Rights Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation reasserting our commitment to the Helsinki Accords.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 7, 1985, as Helsinki Human Rights Day, and call upon all Americans to observe this day with appropriate observances that reflect our continuing dedication to full implementation of the commitment to human rights and fundamental freedoms made in the Helsinki Accords.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this  
day of , in the year of our Lord  
nineteen hundred and eighty-five, and of the Independence of  
the United States of America the two hundred and ninth.

HELSINKI HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

May 7, 1985 marks the opening session in Ottawa of the Human Rights Experts Meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. This meeting is mandated to deal with questions concerning respect, in all 35 CSCE states, for human rights and fundamental freedoms, in all their aspects, as embodied in the Final Act. This is the first CSCE meeting that has ever been devoted exclusively to human rights issues.

The United States delegation will work tirelessly to achieve meaningful results in this area of such great concern to this Nation.

Human rights and fundamental freedoms lie at the heart of the commitments made in the Helsinki Accords of 1975 and in the Madrid Concluding Document of 1983. These documents set forth a clear code of conduct, not only for relations among sovereign states, but also for relations between states and their citizens. They hold out a beacon of hope for those in the East who seek a free, more just, and secure life. We and the other Atlantic democracies will not flag in our efforts to see that these commitments will someday be fully honored in all of Europe.

Let us as Americans look once again to our commitment to implement fully the human rights and humanitarian provisions of the Helsinki Accord. These freedoms are fundamental to our way of life. Let us pledge ourselves once again to do everything in our power so that all men and women may enjoy them in peace. In doing so, we call on all 35 CSCE states to dedicate themselves to upholding these sacred principles.







EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

April 25, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MICHAEL J. HOROWITZ *MJH/bjfc*  
COUNSEL TO THE DIRECTOR

SUBJECT: HELSINKI HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

To commemorate the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Congress has, by Senate Joint Resolution 15, authorized and requested the President to designate May 7, 1985, as "Helsinki Human Rights Day."

The proposed proclamation was submitted by the Department of State and has been retyped in this office to reflect minor editorial changes and as to format.

The proposed proclamation has the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Enclosure

May 7, 1985

CSCE

Paula  
TY  
Peter  
Jack  
Elise  
Sven  
Mahle  
John

HUMAN RIGHTS -- THE HELSINKI PROCESS

Annncr:

Next, a VOA Editorial, reflecting the views of the U.S. Government.

Voice:

Human rights experts from thirty-five nations assemble today in Ottawa to continue the process begun at Helsinki in 1975. In August of that year, the Soviet Union, Canada, and the United States joined thirty-two West and East European countries in ratifying the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, commonly known by its initials, C-S-C-E. The purpose of this forty-thousand-word document was to provide a framework for participating states to resolve political, military, economic, and humanitarian issues that divide Europe. The signatory governments agreed in principle to work toward a common ground between East and West based on mutual understanding and adherence to basic human values. As our then President Gerald Ford said upon departing for Helsinki ten years ago, the Final Act has "important moral and political ramifications."

One of the most effective features of the Helsinki Accords was their mandate for follow-up sessions on general and specific topics. The first general meeting took place in Belgrade in 1977 and 1978, and the most recent in Madrid from 1980 to 1983. A third series is scheduled for Vienna in 1986. In between, experts from participating countries have met to discuss specific issues such as disarmament and the environment. During six weeks of meetings beginning today in Ottawa, delegates will

discuss the performance of signatory governments with regard to the human rights provisions of the Accords.

The Helsinki Final Act specifies ten principles that govern relations between states. The seventh calls upon participating nations to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including freedom of thought, conscience, religion, or belief, and it is this aspect that the Ottawa experts will address. The United States delegation enters the talks with firm resolve; because, as a people, Americans are dedicated first and foremost to the cause of freedom. Freedom is not possible without respect for human rights, and it is this concept that forms the core of our rule of law and social order. The primary articles of our Constitution affirm the same basic freedoms specified in the guidelines of the Helsinki Final Act -- rights we believe should be guaranteed to everyone on earth.

In the decade since the Helsinki Accords were signed, the U.S. Government has maintained a special Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe to monitor compliance by the thirty-five governments involved. It is unfortunate that the Eastern European countries, which devoted considerable publicity to signing the Final Act, are those most guilty of human rights violations. The record is especially regrettable in the Soviet Union, where the past six years have witnessed a growing suppression of human rights. Nevertheless, the United States pledges to work cooperatively and patiently in Ottawa. We hope all participating nations will join with us to ensure meaningful results and keep the Helsinki spirit alive.

Anncr:

That was a VOA Editorial, reflecting the views of the U.S. Government.

May 12, 1985

CSCE

1-3  
Paula  
Jack  
TY  
Peter  
John L  
F CSCE

COVENANT OF FREEDOM

Anncr:

Next, a VOA Editorial, reflecting the views of the U.S. Government.

Voice:

Experts from thirty-five European and North American countries gathered last week in Ottawa -- Canada's capital city -- to begin a six week conference examining the state of human rights and fundamental freedoms in their nations. The conference on human rights is part of the process begun in 1975 with the signing of the Helsinki Accords.

Ten years ago, even as we met at Helsinki, the United States was preparing to celebrate the bicentennial of the Declaration of Independence, America's own testament to the rights and freedoms of man. America was, from the first, a place where immigrants came in search of political and religious freedom. As Undersecretary of State Michāel Armacost told the delegations in Ottawa, "(The United States is) a nation made up of men and women with very different cultural heritages. What unifies us is not a common o-r-i-g-i-n, but a common set of i-d-e-a-l-s." These ideals are the inalienable rights of the Declaration of Independence -- rights guaranteed in the U.S. Constitution.

The Helsinki Accords, too, speak the language of rights. Helsinki principles include the freedoms of thought, conscience, and religious belief, the rights of minorities, the right to travel, to emigrate, the right of families to live together, the right to receive and communicate information.

Almost ten years have passed since the Helsinki conference, and yet not all signatories to the Accords have honored their commitment to human rights. In some countries, persecution is meted out to men and women who monitor their nation's human rights record -- people summoned to action by Helsinki's affirmation that all men must know, and act upon, their rights. Thirty-eight Helsinki monitors are currently imprisoned in the Soviet Union. Since September, 1983 -- the time of the last Helsinki review conference -- three of them have perished in Soviet labor camps. A decade after Moscow endorsed the Helsinki principles on fundamental freedoms, no Soviet citizen is free to comment on the human rights situation in his own nation.

In America, men and women govern themselves by respecting the equal rights and freedoms of all. This experience governs, in turn, the way Americans look at the world -- and the way our government looks at the Ottawa meeting. Helsinki's principles on human rights and fundamental freedoms are a covenant, and a beacon of hope. As Thomas Jefferson said: "A bill of rights is what the people are entitled to against every government on earth."

Anncr:

That was a VOA Editorial, reflecting the views of the U.S. Government.

*Paula*  
*CASE*

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 13, 1985

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Tommorrow, May 14, the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe (CDE) enters its sixth round. The Conference includes all the NATO, Warsaw Pact, and European neutral countries and is thus in a unique position to play a major role in improving East-West relations. I attach great importance to this conference.

The NATO countries have worked together at Stockhom to introduce a series of concrete confidence-building measures designed to make European military activities more predictable and more stable, and to ensure that no weapons of any kind are ever used. These measures would require the mandatory notification and observation of all military activities above a certain level, together with appropriate verification measures such as information exchange and on-site inspection. They are designed to reduce the risk of war by miscalculation and misunderstanding, guard against a surprise attack, and increase significantly the political cost to any state which would use the threat of force to intimidate another.

This ambitious program has the full support of all the nations of NATO as well as bipartisan political support here at home. The neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe also support the general principles outlined in the NATO proposal.

In my address to the European Parliament last week, I urged once again that the Stockhom Conference reach prompt agreement on this package of measures proposed by the NATO countries. And I reiterated our pledge that the United States is prepared to discuss the Soviet proposal on non-use of force in the context of Soviet agreement to concrete confidence-building measures. We hope the Soviet Union will give this serious consideration.

In Stockholm we have an opportunity to work in practical ways to reduce tension in Europe. The Conference is now at a point where it could move into a more intense negotiating phase, if the Soviet Union is prepared to join the rest of the Conference in negotiating meaningful confidence-building measures which go well beyond existing arrangements. In seeking this goal, Ambassador James E. Goodby, my representative to the Stockholm Conference, has my full confidence and support.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary  
(Strausbourg, France)

For Immediate Release

May 8, 1985

TEXT OF A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT  
TO GENERAL SECRETARY GORBACHEV OF THE SOVIET UNION

Dear Mr. General Secretary:

The 40th anniversary of the victory in Europe is an occasion for both our countries to remember the sacrifice of those men and women everywhere who gave the last full measure of devotion to the cause of fighting tyranny. Together with our other allies, our two countries played a full part in that long struggle. We demonstrated that despite our differences we can join together in successful common efforts.

I believe we should also see this solemn occasion as an opportunity to look forward to the future with vision and hope. I would like our countries to join in rededication to the task of overcoming the differences and resolving the problems between us, and in renewed progress toward the goals of making peace more stable and eliminating nuclear weapons from the face of the earth. By pursuing those goals, we will truly honor those whose memory we commemorate today.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ronald Reagan

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